

## PEACE OUTLOOK HITS WAR TIME DRY BILL

Prohibition Amendment to Food Production Law Faces Difficulties.

### BREWING ALSO FIGURES

Measure May Not Find Support Needed to Cover Demobilization.

Special Despatch to The Sun.  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—A item in the programme of war legislation is in jeopardy. War-time prohibition tacked as an amendment to the food production stimulation bill, like Mahomet's coffin, is hovering between earth and heaven, with every indication that it will have a protracted hover.

Introduced as a war time measure of imminent necessity for the preservation of the manhood and womanhood of the republic in the midst of war, but framed not to become effective until June 30, 1919, when by appearances there will be no war, the Jones amendment to the Randall amendment to the Lever bill, which is its technical title, is now in conference between the House and Senate.

The measure was passed by the Senate more than six weeks ago and was promptly adopted by the House. It provides that the sale of all alcoholic beverages shall cease June 30, 1919, and that the manufacture of wine and beer shall be stopped January 1. It depends upon the existing stoppage of distillation to take care of the production of whiskey and other potable spirits.

As a deterrent to the consumption of alcoholic beverages during the demobilization period the measure may be acceptable to the President, and it may not. It is admitted even by its most earnest proponents to have been a stop gap measure designed as nearly as practicable to establish prohibition while the question of the ratification of the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution is still pending before the States. But whether the same support of the measure can be relied upon once the war is over is another question.

Along with the other interesting features of the prohibition situation is the fact that all of the President's orders with regard to the alcoholic content of malt liquors will end with the war. The Food Administration, which until the President first reduced the alcoholic content of beer and ales and then ordered the stopping of brewing as a measure of food and fuel conservation, becomes ineffective once peace is proclaimed. Here is its language:

Section 24. That the provisions of this act shall cease to be in effect when the existing state of war between the United States and Germany shall have terminated, and the fact and date of such termination shall be ascertained and proclaimed by the President.

This presents a situation which may result in the very sudden reopening of the question of prohibition legislation as a part of the post war adjustment programme for a large measure of the destined shortly to be removed from the realm of effective law. If Marshall Foch's victories shall be ratified by German acceptance of the peace terms.

T. R. INDORSE OTTINGER.  
Calls Senator "100 Per Cent. Straight Out American."

Senator Albert Ottinger, Republican, who is seeking reelection in the Fifteenth district, has received the following letter of indorsement from Col. Roosevelt:

"Information has been given me that your loyalty has been assailed by your political opponents, of course, merely for campaign purposes. A more ridiculous assault has never been made. You are a 100 per cent. straight out American, a thoroughgoing win the war patriot."

"In the State Senate for the last two years you have strongly supported every war measure and every measure for the prompt American treatment of all who at home are either openly or covertly disloyal. You have been staunchly against Germany and for the honor and interest of the United States. I am sure that you will be re-elected by an overwhelming majority."

LONDON PRESS IN U. S. ELECTION ROW

"Daily News's" Attack on Republicans Stirs Resentment in the "Globe."

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
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LONDON, Nov. 3.—The *Globe* takes the *Daily News* to task for what it calls a "fine disregard for all the decades of international intercourse for plunging into a controversy which has now assumed the prominence of the American Congress election."

The *News* has been opposing the proposal to hold an election in England before the first of the year.

"The present experience of America may be repeated here," the *News* said. "The Congress elections in the United States have suddenly plunged the country into bitter political strife. Roosevelt, with his eye on the next Presidential campaign, is leading the Republicans with characteristic ferocity. Roosevelt has behind him the anti-Democratic and financial forces which under the mask of patriotism are exploiting the war in the cause of militarism, protection and the maintenance of the money power in domestic politics."

"Wilson has with him the Liberal sentiment of the world. Anything that weakens his authority at the present time would be disastrous to humanity. It would mean that the voice of America at this critical time would be uncertain. America, however, has always shown a striking capacity for making right decisions at critical times, and it is not probable the country will repudiate its great President and stultify itself in this supreme moment."

The *Globe*, commenting on this, says: "Americans without distinction of party will doubtless relish this interference with their domestic politics. They will now learn to appreciate at first hand what our pacifist radicals are capable of in respecting the niceties and courtesies between two nations associated in the great cause of freedom."

"The truth underlying this outrageous outburst is that the Republican party wants to win the war outright. The *Daily News* doesn't. It would let Germany down gently."

## EVENTS ABROAD TO AFFECT ELECTIONS

Continued from First Page.

A million men before Foch received control and snatched victory from defeat. "Let America heed that ghastly lesson, and announce to the world that President Wilson speaks with her approval and has her undivided support. With a knowledge of conditions possessed by perhaps no other man he tells the people that he needs their ungrudging support as it has been given to other Presidents in time of war, and that without it his policies will be endangered."

"In all the world outside of Germany there is but one place where the President is denounced and his course condemned. That place is America, and the persons denouncing and condemning him are chiefly those whose leadership has been repudiated by the American people. Their intemperate language and unqualified abuse furnish conclusive proof that no mistake has been made in not inviting them to assist in formulating the policies of our country."

"The result of this election should convince the world that President Wilson possesses the confidence of his own people to the same degree that he owns of all others."

Homer S. Cummings, Connecticut, acting chairman of the Democratic National Committee, issued a statement to-night in which he said:

"There is only one issue. Shall we help or hinder the President? He has asked for vote of confidence. Shall we give it to him?"

Tells What Allies Would Do.  
There is not one of the Allied countries, England, France, Italy or Belgium, that would not give Woodrow Wilson a vote of confidence at this crisis. Are we of the United States less grateful or appreciative? Under his leadership the world is coming to democracy by fast leaps.

Thrones are tumbling. Dynasties are crumbling to dust. Tuesday will give a word of cheer to the President.

In the short campaign that is now drawing to a close the Republican leaders have not dared to raise an issue against the conduct of the war by the Administration.

The problem presented by the election of the nearly forty Senators is presented of far more earnest discussion than that of the election of the House, for around it clings a far larger element of doubt. Further, the election of Senators is for six years, and should control of the Senate be turned over by the people to the Republicans now it means that perhaps even if the Democrats should win in the Presidential election of 1920 the Senate may be Republican for four years ahead.

The present Senate stands Democrats, fifty-two; Republicans, forty-four; a Democratic majority of eight. In Tuesday's elections the Democrats are next to getting forty-three seats in the next Senate. On the other hand the Republican candidates total exactly forty-two. This leaves eleven Senate seats in doubt.

How Present Senate Stands.  
Here is the status of the present Senate and the outlook of the Senate to be in tabulated form:

Dem. Rep.	Dem. Rep.
Alabama.....	1
Arizona.....	1
Arkansas.....	1
California.....	1
Colorado.....	1
Connecticut.....	1
Delaware.....	1
Florida.....	1
Georgia.....	1
Idaho.....	1
Illinois.....	1
Indiana.....	1
Iowa.....	1
Kansas.....	1
Kentucky.....	1
Louisiana.....	1
Maine.....	1
Massachusetts.....	1
Michigan.....	1
Minnesota.....	1
Mississippi.....	1
Montana.....	1
Nebraska.....	1
Nevada.....	1
New Hampshire.....	1
New Jersey.....	1
New Mexico.....	1
New York.....	1
North Carolina.....	1
North Dakota.....	1
Ohio.....	1
Oklahoma.....	1
Oregon.....	1
Rhode Island.....	1
South Carolina.....	1
South Dakota.....	1
Tennessee.....	1
Texas.....	1
Vermont.....	1
Virginia.....	1
Washington.....	1
West Virginia.....	1
Wisconsin.....	1
Wyoming.....	1
Total.....	42

Dem. Rep. Total..... 42

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## SMITH'S AXE READY FOR SERVICE BOARDS

Says Officials of Both Districts Represent Large Corporations.

DUFFY IS ALSO ON LIST

Benham, Pratt, Wotherspoon and Others to Go If Democratic Nominee Wins.

Alfred E. Smith, the Democratic nominee for Governor, in replying to the challenge of Gov. Whitman last night named the men he would remove from office if he were elected, and gave his reasons. He did this in the form of a statement, as he had no speaking dates. He will wind up his campaign with a tour in Suffolk and Nassau counties today and in Richmond this evening.

"That challenge on his (the Governor's) part," Mr. Smith said, "is indicative of the egotism which is consuming him. He has an exaggerated opinion of the value of his appointments. I will renege that for him and declare at the outset that I dare and certainly would remove the Public Service Commissioners in the event of my election."

"They have lost public confidence. They have accomplished nothing. They seem to have an entirely erroneous conception of their relationship to the State. Instead of securing for the people the benefits of safe, comfortable and proper telephone service, just and reasonable rates, they stand as the representatives of the public service corporations."

"They must know the weaknesses of the law which prevents them from carrying their orders into operation. They have made no move to have it strengthened. The Governor himself knows what ended. The Governor himself knows what is the matter with the public service law."

Cause Is Laid to Patronage.  
"The minority of the legislative committee made it known to him, and in disregard of his real purpose, which was to secure the patronage within the commission. That being accomplished, his interest ceased."

"A vast majority of the people have come to the conclusion that Attorney General Lewis was right when he said: 'Politics dominated the commission and rendered it useless.'"

Edwin Duffy, Superintendent of Highways, was the next on the list of Smith's proposed victims. It was asserted that Mr. Duffy was a lawyer who had no knowledge of engineering problems, that he had to hire the former superintendent of highways at \$25 a day to teach him the duties of the office, and that he was appointed solely because he was an old Amherst College friend.

"I dare to and would remove Edward P. Lyon, Louis Ward and Henry D. Sayer of the State Industrial Commission," continued Mr. Smith. "Sayer devoted his entire time to helping Whitman achieve his political ambitions. He is entirely without experience for the position and was a clerk in the District Attorney's office."

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Mr. Smith declared he would remove George W. Benham of the Board of Poles, Charles D. Pratt, the Conservation Commissioner, "who for years has neglected entirely one of the greatest problems of the commission, which is the development of power from the waste waters of the State."

Superintendent Wotherspoon of the Department of Public Works would be removed and replaced by a "live, active man with some understanding of the job." Mr. Smith would replace also James M. Carter, Superintendent of Prisons, under whose "administration the prison system of the State has gone back," and Frederick L. Marshall, State Superintendent of Elections, who may be a "perfectly good doctor," but has done "nothing to cure the frauds of the primaries of a year ago and was unable or unwilling to elect the criminals."

Charles H. Betts, secretary of the Council of Farms and Markets, and every one connected with that body "in any way responsible for the appointment of fake farm labor specialists," would be removed by Mr. Smith.

"I dare and would remove," continued Mr. Smith, "the press agents, the ward politicians, the village heeled and countless hundreds of incompetents who find their way on to the pay rolls of the State to assure the Governor's re-nomination for a third term. I dare to and would remove the group of high married lawyers put into the Department of Labor when the Governor wanted patronage to succeed in the parties against the powerful leaders of his party."

The Civil Service Commissioners would be removed because, according to the Democratic nominee, they have "ruined the civil service laws into a joke." Mr. Smith would "clean the politicians out of the Adjutant General's office."

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